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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–2000) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2020 (Office for National Statistics, 2001). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 in the USA (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO, 1999) which aims to ensure that older people are able to live in safety, health and dignity. The WHO strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in safety, health and dignity. The WHO strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in safety, health and dignity.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly. The world population is projected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2020 (United Nations 1994). Second, the world's population is becoming more urban. The world's population is projected to increase from 25% in 1990 to 45% in 2020 (United Nations 1994). Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. The world's population is projected to increase from 10% in 1990 to 25% in 2020 (United Nations 1994).

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There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050 (FAO 2001). Second, the world population is ageing, and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population who are undernourished is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Eighth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Ninth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Tenth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Eleventh, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population who are undernourished is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Twelfth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Thirteenth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Fourteenth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Fifteenth, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population who are undernourished is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Sixteenth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Seventeenth, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Eighteenth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Nineteenth, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population who are undernourished is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Twentieth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Twenty-first, the world population is becoming more educated, and the proportion of the population with a primary school education is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Twenty-second, the world population is becoming more affluent, and the proportion of the population living on less than \$2 a day is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

Twenty-third, the world population is becoming more healthy, and the proportion of the population who are undernourished is decreasing in all countries (FAO 2001). Twenty-fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and the proportion of the population living in mobile areas is increasing in all countries (FAO 2001).

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000). The prevalence of mental health problems in the UK is estimated to be 10% (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for mental health care in the UK, which is based on the principles of recovery, self-help, and community care. The vision is to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live full and meaningful lives, and that they are able to contribute to society.

One of the key challenges in achieving this vision is to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services that they need. This is particularly true for people who are homeless, as they often face significant barriers to accessing mental health services. The Department of Health (2000) has identified homelessness as one of the key areas where mental health services need to be improved.

One of the ways in which mental health services can be improved for people who are homeless is by providing them with a safe and stable home. This is because homelessness is often a major factor in the development of mental health problems, and it can make it difficult for people to access mental health services. The Department of Health (2000) has identified housing as one of the key areas where mental health services need to be improved.

Another way in which mental health services can be improved for people who are homeless is by providing them with support and advice. This is because people who are homeless often face a range of challenges, including finding a home, finding a job, and finding a community. The Department of Health (2000) has identified support and advice as one of the key areas where mental health services need to be improved.

One of the ways in which support and advice can be provided to people who are homeless is by using self-help materials. Self-help materials can be used to help people to understand their mental health problem, to learn how to manage their symptoms, and to find out about the services that are available to them. The Department of Health (2000) has identified self-help materials as one of the key areas where mental health services need to be improved.

Another way in which self-help materials can be used to improve mental health services for people who are homeless is by providing them with information about the services that are available to them. This is because people who are homeless often do not know where to go for help, and they may not know what services are available to them. The Department of Health (2000) has identified information about services as one of the key areas where mental health services need to be improved.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of mental health care, which includes a commitment to 'improving the lives of people with mental health problems'. This vision is based on the principles of recovery, which focuses on the individual's strengths and abilities, rather than on their diagnosis and symptoms.

Recovery is a process, rather than a destination. It is a journey that involves the individual taking control of their own life, and working towards their own goals and aspirations. Recovery is not a linear process, and it can be a long and challenging journey. However, it is a journey that is worth taking, as it can lead to a life of meaning and purpose.

There are many factors that can influence the recovery process. These include the individual's social and cultural context, their access to resources, and the quality of the care they receive. It is important to understand these factors, and to work with the individual to address them.

One of the key factors that can influence recovery is the individual's social and cultural context. This includes the individual's family, friends, and community. It is important to understand the individual's social and cultural context, and to work with the individual to address any barriers to recovery.

Another key factor that can influence recovery is the individual's access to resources. This includes the individual's access to housing, food, and clothing. It is important to understand the individual's access to resources, and to work with the individual to address any barriers to recovery.

Finally, the quality of the care that the individual receives is also a key factor that can influence recovery. This includes the individual's access to mental health services, and the quality of the care they receive. It is important to understand the quality of the care that the individual receives, and to work with the individual to address any barriers to recovery.

In conclusion, recovery is a process, rather than a destination. It is a journey that involves the individual taking control of their own life, and working towards their own goals and aspirations. Recovery is not a linear process, and it can be a long and challenging journey. However, it is a journey that is worth taking, as it can lead to a life of meaning and purpose.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. The most important is the rapid increase in the world's population. The world population is projected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 8 billion in 2025 (UNEP 1992).

Another reason is the increasing demand for food. As the world's population increases, the demand for food will also increase. This is because people need more food to eat as they live longer and have more children.

A third reason is the increasing demand for land. As the world's population increases, the demand for land will also increase. This is because people need more land to grow food and to live on.

A fourth reason is the increasing demand for water. As the world's population increases, the demand for water will also increase. This is because people need more water to drink and to grow food.

A fifth reason is the increasing demand for energy. As the world's population increases, the demand for energy will also increase. This is because people need more energy to power their homes and businesses.

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